

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good Monday.

Monday must be canonized. The present war has placed it in the list of saints. Since the disaster at Bull Run, with the single exception of the announcement of the retreat of Gen. Banks, the day has brought us good news. And even the retreat of the Massachusetts General, like many 'seeming afflictions, resulting well. All our important victories have been announced in this section of the country Monday morning. To-day is no exception to this general rule. The news we have published in extras is inspiring. A general joy was diffused throughout the city. So, hurrah for 'Good Monday.'

Naval Victory on the Mississippi.

The long expected naval engagement, between our fleet and the rebel rams and gun boats, on the Mississippi, has taken place, in which our forces have won a signal victory, capturing and destroying their fleet, and compelling the city of Memphis to surrender. Patience, perseverance and bravery, on the part of our northern sailors and soldiers, have accomplished the desired result. The Mississippi river now is nearly cleared of the traitors who have so long obstructed its navigation, and soon the products of the north-west will again flow over the sea. This is a result, willed by the people of the west. Never will they permit a hostile power to exist between them and the Gulf of Mexico. It is our river, and our opening to the markets of the world, and we to traitors or to foreign interventionists who stand in the way.

The result of this victory is the annihilation of the rebel fleet, excepting one gun boat, the Yan Dora, the destruction of a large number of transports, the loss of 500 men on the part of the confederates, the surrender of the forts and of Memphis, and the virtual opening of the Mississippi now. Good enough for one day!

The President and Gov. Stanly.

The President's order to Gov. Stanly to let the colored schools at Newbern alone, and to stop sending back fugitive slaves, as it is no part of his business, gives hope that he, the President, is at last willing to intervene against the pretensions of slavery, and that he will be found decidedly on that side, hereafter. One of the most satisfactory orders that could be given, now, would be the dismissal of Gov. Stanly. We cannot see what duties he can perform which would not be as well or better done by Gen. Burnside. The state of North Carolina will need to be put through a course of military training before a governor is necessary there.

Boastings of the "Slave Oligarchy."

The following article appeared in the Louisville-Bowling-Green-Nashville Courier during its publication in the last named place. It is worthy of publication just now, when the "Yankee hirelings," on every field, are compelling the bogus Norman cavaliers to yield to superior bravery.—Read the insane boasts of a "played-out" aristocracy:

This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of Yankees, and the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism between the two races engaged.

The Norman cavaliers cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, whilst the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson dauntless was to be bought, and Cochrane cowardly to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to southern men; but when, owing to division in our own ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own upon the political connection between us, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the "slave oligarchs," governed the Yankees, till within a twelve month. We framed the constitution, for seventy years moulded the policy of the government, and placed our own men, or "northern men with southern principles," in power.

On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday feast will not last long, however, for dastards in fight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian "chattels."

Gov. Randall had been heard from at London, on his way to Italy.

New Mexico.—The rebels have abandoned everything in New Mexico and retreated towards Texas.

From Charleston.

We judge, from the tenor of the dispatches from Charleston, that that rebellious city has fallen into our hands. The rebels report that they repulsed our troops, but notwithstanding this they continued to advance. We notice that Robert Small is piloting the federal fleet through the best channels. Gov. Stanly, or "Sat. Clark," to carry out their principles, ought to attend to this "nigger," and have him sent back to his "master."

The Third Wisconsin.

Editors of State Journal: In noticing the retreat of Gen. Banks, an officer of the regular army writes me as follows: "The regular officers unite in saying that the Third Wisconsin Col. Ruger led splendidly throughout the retreat, and while other troops (in a measure abandoned to themselves after the river was reached) were raising the d— to get across anyhow, the 3rd Wisconsin formed as on parade, crossed in detachments under proper officers, and were then reformed ready for duty on this side. Other regiments behaved well, but the 3rd took the palm."

N. B. VAN SLYKE.
The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Williamsburg, speaks thus of the Third Wisconsin: "In the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and Twenty-seventh Indiana, some of the officers and men have fled home, but these will be promptly proceeded against as deserters, by Col. Gordon, but in the Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin I hear from the men nothing but the most undoubted confidence in the officers; from the officers nothing but the greatest pride in the men."

Col. Gordon, commanding the brigade to which the Third belonged, says in his official report: "I saw all the regiments in my brigade behaved well, it is not intended to reflect in the least upon others, in mentioning the steadiness and discipline which marked the actions of the Second Massachusetts, Lieut. Colonel Andrews, and the Third Wisconsin, Col. Ruger. The enemy will long remember the destructive fire, which three or four companies of the Third Wisconsin and a like number of the Second Massachusetts, poured into them, as they sturdy regiments moved slowly in line of battle from the field."

The Rebel Dismantlers.—Some of the Baltimore papers have been the concern of the accounts of barbarian perpetrated by the rebels upon the wounded at Winchester. Col. Gordon, commanding the third brigade of Banks' division, in his official report of the battle at that place, and the retreat, says:

"My retreating columns suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females died with each other in increasing numbers of their victims, by firing from the houses, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier, sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war. But this is not all. Our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed, were bayoneted by the rebel infantry, in the same town, and in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded. We were even more than barbarously regarded."

"The rebel cavalry, it would appear, give no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they light under a black flag, that they cried, as they slew the weary and jaded, 'Give no quarter to the d— Yankees!'"

TOTAL OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The number killed and wounded in battle during the present war is not so great as many have imagined. We have gone over its records, commencing with the breaking out of the rebellion, and believe the following figures embrace the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond:

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.

LEGISLATIVE.

SATURDAY, June 7.
In the SENATE, Senator Clark, from a select committee, to whom was referred a bill regulating the fees of county treasurers, reported it back, with a substitute, providing for the registration in this state of negroes and mulattoes, and making all contracts with such persons void after the 1st of August next, and prohibiting their residence in this state after that date.

After some discussion in which Senator Foster moved that the resolution be amended by inserting "except wherever it occurs, the bill was ordered printed."

[Until we can hear of some "nigger" entitled to less respect than "Sat. Clark," we object to any such legislation as he proposes. We should consider any black man we are acquainted with insulted by a classification with him.]

The following bills were passed:
To appropriate \$6,000 for the purchase of stationery.
Relating to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes for 1861.

To amend chapter 121, of laws of 1859, relating to the collection of fines.
To extend the time for the payment of interest on school lands, &c., for 1862, until the 20th of June, inst.

In the ASSEMBLY, nothing of importance was done, except to pass the senate bill to suspend the forfeiture on school loans till June 20th, with an amendment to the effect that the act shall not be construed to prevent a forfeiture, and to apply to the present year only.

FROST ROYAL, VA, June 8.

News from Schenck's division states that a scouting party crossed the river at Columbia Bridge, and went to New Market, and found Jackson had retreated through there three days ago, and with his army reduced to 5,000. The remainder had scattered through the mountains. Fremont's army followed them the entire way, capturing wagons, supplies and prisoners.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 7.
Message received at the war department from General McClellan's headquarters, at 12 m., states that all was quiet at that vicinity.

New York, June 7.
The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 5th says:

From City Point I learn to-day that our war vessels in the James river above City Point, have run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and it is rumored that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions, sinking the rebel gunboats about Richmond. If this be true the Monitor is at Rockets. A number of powerful gunboats have been sent up the river during the two or three days, and our fleet before Richmond is now quite formidable, consisting of at least 60 vessels, armed with the very best of navy ordnance.

FORT MONROE, June 7.
The steamer Spaulding arrived, yesterday, with wounded soldiers from the White House.
New York, June 7.
The Kangaroo left, to-day, for Liverpool with 77 cabin passengers and others in the steerage. She takes out 498,574 dollars.—The steamer New York left, to-day, for Bremen via Southampton, with 130 cabin passengers and 90 in the steerage. She takes 32,183 dollars.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, June 8.

The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock Thursday, finding no opposition from Fort Randolph the flotilla passed on. At 3 o'clock Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above, when a reconnaissance was made. The enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels: Gen. Van Dorn, flagship, Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter, and Little Rebel, lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and when daylight appeared, they were out of sight; but in half an hour afterwards they were seen coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gun boats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and followed by several rams moved slowly towards the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a vessel gun at long range fell within a short distance of the Cairo, which was in advance.

The Cairo replied with a broadside and soon the engagement became general, at long range. The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard being some distance in advance was singled out by the federal rams Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to be the first to strike the rebel craft.

The Monarch succeeded in striking her amid ship, almost cutting her in two, causing her to sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city. At this junction the rebels made a dash at the Monarch, which was by this time in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement by the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her wheels, making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent a shot which unfortunately for the rebels struck the boat Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable.

Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West. A broadside from the Benton took effect in the side of the Jeff. Thompson. She ran ashore soon after in flames, and was burned to the water's edge. Four of the rebel boats having been disabled the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, which resulted in the capture of the Steamer Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews.

Flag Officer Montgomery, and most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.
The Federal Ram, Lancaster, was struck by the Beauregard in the early part of the engagement, which slightly disabled her. Col. Elliott, commander of the federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, and was stunned, temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the action. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the enemy's gunners, at every opportunity.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is heavy, but is not yet fully ascertained. Our troops are busily engaged in picking up the crews of the disabled rebel boats.
After the return of the gunboats from the pursuit, Com. Davis sent the following dispatch to the mayor of the city:

Sir:—I most respectfully request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed],
O. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

In reply the mayor said: "Your note is received, and I reply in only to say that as the civil authorities have no power of defence, the city is in your hands." Immediately after the boat's crew landed, the national flag was hoisted over the post-office. The party was followed by an excited crowd but were not interfered with.

WASHINGTON, June 8.
A dispatch to the war department states that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional cannonading at our forces employed on the bridges.
WASHINGTON, June 8.
The following statement of the loss at the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the war department: In Sumner's second corps, killed, 183; wounded, 891; missing, 116. Heintzelman's third, killed, 25; wounded, 980; missing, 150. Keyes' division, killed, 418; wounded, 1,751; missing, 921. Grand total, killed, wounded and missing, 5,739. A list will be furnished as soon as data can be received.

McClellan.
HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN, June 8.
The rebels opposed with artillery yesterday upon the pickets of General Sumner, who had advanced to a new position. No harm was done.
The Richmond papers of Friday give no details of the late battle, but claim it as a brilliant victory, and that the federals were driven into the Chickahominy and the swamps, and McClellan sent flags of truce for permission to bury his dead. Both statements are false.

Deserters state that there is great excitement at Richmond, fearing that our gunboats would pass the obstructions in James river, owing to a recent rise. Many citizens were leaving in consequence.
Deserters confirm the report that Gen. Johnston was wounded.

NEW YORK, June 8.

A special to the Times, dated Washington, 7th, says: "The summary action of Gov. Stanly has opened anew the slavery discussion. It is understood that the president and cabinet are united in the determination to give no quarter to secession slaveholders. The new article of war, prohibiting the rendition of fugitive slaves by officers in the army will be strictly enforced."

It is confidently stated that Gov. Stanly will either resign or be recalled in ten days.

Authentic information gives the number of guns captured from Casey's division at 7 instead of 16. Of these four were applied and one retaken next day.

Col. Elliott, for gallantry in the west, was yesterday nominated a brigadier general.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: "Gen. McDowell was here to-day."

It is stated in military circles that an order has been sent to supersede General Hunter."

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Lord Lyons goes to England in the Persia for ninety days. Mr. Steward, secretary of legation, is charged with the duties and responsibilities of the embassy during Lyons' absence. Some grave consequences in this than in Mercer's visit to Richmond.

When Odell left White House, on Thursday, 3,720 wounded had already been brought there. The sanitary commission vessels are much superior to those of the government.

Robert Small and the steamer Planter were valuable to the navy and army in the expedition towards Charleston by way of Stono Inlet. Dupont speaks of his usefulness in dispatches to the navy department.

There is great joy among western men here at the authentic news of the opening of the Mississippi and destruction of the rebel fleet, their only rebel navy remaining being half a dozen boats at Mobile.

Capt. Elliott, in command of the ram, is supposed to be Charles D. Elliott, civil engineer, whose criticism on McClellan, and condition of steam rams, give his pamphlet a notoriety.

The capture of Mobile and Charleston is expected this month.

The senate chamber is preparing for a trial of Judge Humphreys, to-morrow. A long platform at the vice president's desk is preparing for the senate, forming a high court of impeachment.

There is some talk of congress appropriating Gen. Lee's Arlington estate and erecting buildings there for a hotel de invalides, for the use of soldiers mutilated by rebels.

In case the English steamer Bermuda, about the seizure of which there was so much complaint, there is said to be more evidence of unlawful intent than any other vessel captured by the blockading squadron.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Herald dispatch.—Private information received at one of the foreign legations at Washington state that rumors are current at Richmond, that letters had been received from England, announcing the arrival in a short time of Count de Percigny in the United States. It was said that this voyage was undertaken at the request of the English cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs, by both England and France, before the return of the French minister.

Private letters from Baltimore state that Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the rebel army, in which he designates the battle of Seven Pines as a glorious victory for the rebel arms. He also tells them that they have taken 8,000 prisoners, and large quantities of provisions and munitions of war.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "We understand that Dr. D. W. of this city, and who for the past year resided in Richmond, states in a private letter recently received by a friend in New Haven, that the confederate army there numbers 200,000, and that it is well distributed and determined to make a desperate fight in defence of the city; one or two of the rebel officers who have been taken prisoners are reported to have made statements to the same effect, and so far as we are aware, the whole testimony is entitled to credence to say that the rebel army approximates, if it does not actually exceed these figures."

Herald Correspondence.

CORR POIR, VA, June 6.

I have seen a copy of the Petersburg Express of the 4th inst., which states that a deserter from Mobile informs them that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries.

NEW YORK, June 9.

A letter dated aboard the gunboat off Charleston, May 29th says:

The rebel steamer Cotraevia was chased ashore, in going into that place by the Albatross and completely riddled with shot and sunk. The woods on Sullivan Island were also shelled.

FORT MONROE, June 8.

The following wounded came on the steamer Louisville from the White House: M. Spencer, 7th Michigan; G. Winters, 7th Michigan; G. R. Daston, 7th Michigan, sick.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Brigadier General John Cook, of Ill., and his assistant general, Capt. Benjamin F. Smith, have arrived, in obedience to orders. Gen. Cook has been assigned the command of a brigade.

Col. Corcoran's 69th regiment is in this brigade.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Commodore Mullany reports that he captured 3 schooners showing English colors, about 25 miles south east of Charleston. The first was loaded with salt and gunpowder, the second, oil, and the third, with provisions, &c. Her register, like that of the two others, is doubtless spurious. The crews of these freely admitted that they were bound for Charleston.

Letters from the gulf announce the capture of the schooner New Castle, by the

new York, June 8.
A Hilton Head letter says that the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah is cut off. This was accomplished by Gen. Stevens, with 800 men. They were met by 1,000 of the enemy. A skirmish ensued. After a short, sharp fight, the rebels were driven off. They destroyed the track some distance, and held the position till the enemy appeared in strong force, when we retreated in good order.

The captain of the revenue steamer Florio reports the enemy in the vicinity of Stono 10,000 strong.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Friendly consultations have occurred between the secretary of state and the foreign legations at Washington concerning the difficulties between Gen. Butler and the foreign consuls at New Orleans. It has been made a subject of amicable correspondence between Secretary Seward and the minister of the Netherlands. It is said that Reverdy Johnson goes to New Orleans as commissioner of the state department to take the necessary proofs for final consideration.

All reports from Europe are highly anti-slavery.

Dispatches from Com. Dupont state that our gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston. The capture was made from information received from Robert Small, who ran out the tug Planter.

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brig Bainbridge and the schooner Jane, by steamer R. S. Cuyler.

WASHINGTON, June 9.
The war department received official dispatches from Col. Elliott, commander of the ram fleet, dated off Memphis, 6th, giving an account of the operations of rams.—Col. Elliott was disabled early in the engagement by a pistol shot in the leg. He was the only person in the fleet disabled. In a dispatch dated the 6th, he says: "In a disposition the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. Randolph like Pillow is weak and could not hold out against a vigorous attack. People express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though professing secessionism."

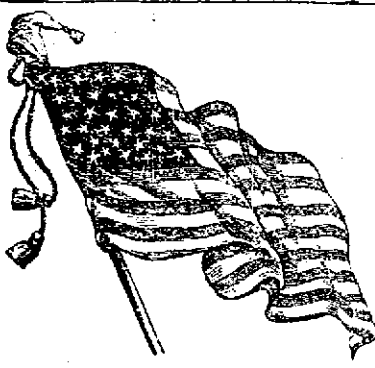
To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.
Times' dispatch.—The secretary of the treasury will ask congress to authorize a further issue of \$100,000,000 of demand treasury notes, probably \$50,000,000 of these denominations under five dollars. He will also propose, for prudential and economical reasons, to have all notes engraved, executed and printed in the treasury building, under the direct auspices of officers of the department.

By the last steamer Lord Lyons received from his government a leave of absence for two months to visit his home in England. He will sail in a week from Wednesday next. His visit to England, at this time, though entirely unofficial, will it is thought be productive of benefit to our interests abroad.



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Monday must be canonized. The present war has placed it in the list of saints. Since the disaster at Bull Run, with the single exception of the announcement of the retreat of Gen. Bull, the day has brought us good news. And even the retreat of the Massachusetts General is, like many seeming afflictions, resulting well. All our important victories have been announced in this section of the country Monday morning. To-day is no exception to this general rule. The news we give this afternoon (a portion of which we published in extras) is inspiring. A general joy was diffused throughout the city. So, hurrah for 'Good Monday.'

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This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of Yankees, and the slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism between the two races engaged.

The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, whilst the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down the aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson doubtless were to be bought, and Cochrane cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to southern men; but when, owing to division in our own ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own upon one, political connection became mendacious, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

As our Norman Kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political servitude up to the present day, so have we, the "slave oligarchs" governed the Yankees, till within a twelve month. We framed the constitution, for seventy years moulded the policy of the government, and placed our own men, or "northern men with southern principles," in power.

On the 4th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insurrectionary front will not last long, however, for dastards in flight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably fall under control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run "crashings" will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Christian "chattelens."

Gov. Randall had been heard from at London, on his way to Italy.

New Mexico.—The rebels have abandoned everything in New Mexico and retreated towards Texas.

From Charleston.

We judge, from the tenor of the dispatches from Charleston, that that rebellious city has fallen into our hands. The rebels report that they repulsed our troops, but notwithstanding this they continued to advance. We notice that Robert Small is piloting the federal fleet through the best channels. Gov. Stanly, or "Sat. Clark," to carry out their principles, ought to attend to this "nigger," and have him sent back to his "master."

The Third Wisconsin.

Editors of State Journal: In noticing the retreat of Gen. Banks, an officer of the regular army writes me as follows: "The regular officers unite in saying that the 3rd Wisconsin, Col. Ruger, did splendidly throughout the retreat, and while other troops (in a measure abandoned to themselves after the river was reached) were raising the 3rd to get across anyhow, the 3rd Wisconsin formed as on parade, crossed in detachments under proper officers, and were then reformed ready for duty on the this side. Other regiments behaved well, but the 3rd took the palm."

N. B. VAN SLYKE.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Williamsburg, speaks thus of the Third Wisconsin: "In the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and Twenty-seventh Indiana, some of the officers and men have fled home; but these will be promptly proceeded against as deserters by Col. Gordon, but in the Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin I hear from the men nothing but the most undoubted confidence in the officers; from the officers nothing but the greatest pride in the men."

Col. Gordon, commanding the brigade to which the Third belonged, says in his official report: "Where all the regiments in my brigade behaved so well, it is not intended to reflect in the least upon any of them, for the steadiness and discipline which marked the actions of the Second Massachusetts, the Second Maine, and the Third Wisconsin, were the result of the most undoubted confidence in the officers; from the officers nothing but the greatest pride in the men."

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The REBEL BARBARITIES.—Some of the Baltimore papers have denied the correctness of the accounts of barbarities perpetrated by the rebels upon the wounded at Winchester. Col. Gordon, commanding the third brigade of Banks' division, in his official report of the battle at that place, and the retreat, says: "My retreating columns suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females died with each other in increasing numbers, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier, sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war. But this is not all. Our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemy, I am credibly informed, were bayoneted in the most barbarous manner, and in the same agonizing manner, when victims on the fields of Winchester, were tenderly nursed the rebel wounded. We were even more than barbarously rewarded."

"The rebel cavalry, it would appear, gives no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fought under a black flag, that they cried, as they slew the weary and jaded, 'Give no quarter to the d—d Yankees!'"

TOTAL OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The number killed and wounded in battle during the present war is not so great as many have imagined. We have gone over its records, commencing with the breaking out of the rebellion, and believe the following figures embrace the whole number on the Union side, with the exception of the loss sustained in the late engagement near Richmond:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Bull Run	1,851	1,011
Fredericksburg	1,221	2,221
Antietam	2,221	2,221
Gettysburg	2,221	2,221
Chancellorsville	2,221	2,221
Petersburg	2,221	2,221
Richmond	2,221	2,221
Appomattox	2,221	2,221
Total	12,791	22,939

At the battle of Waterloo alone, the loss on the side of the victors, in killed and wounded, was nearly four thousand more than our entire loss thus far in the present war.

LEGISLATIVE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7. In the SENATE, Senator Clark, from a select committee, to whom was referred a bill regulating the fees of county treasurers, reported it back with a substitute, providing for the regulation in this state of negroes and mulattoes, and making all contracts with such persons void after the 1st of August next, and prohibiting their residence in this state after that date.

After some discussion in which Senator Foot moved that the resolution be amended by inserting "pro-slavery white men" in place of "negro," wherever it occurs, the bill was ordered printed.

[Until we can hear of some "nigger" entitled to less respect than "Sat. Clark," we object to any such legislation as he proposes. We should consider any black man we are acquainted with insulted by a classification with him.]

The following bills were passed: To appropriate \$6,000 for the purchase of stationery.

Relating to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes for 1861.

And a chapter 121, of laws of 1859, relating to the collection of fines.

To extend the time for the payment of interest on school lands, &c., for 1862, until the 20th of June, inst.

In the ASSEMBLY, nothing of importance was done, except to pass the senate bill to suspend the forfeiture on school lands till June 20th, with an amendment to the effect that the act shall not be construed to prevent a forfeiture, and to apply to the present year only.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., June 8.

News from Shenck's division states that a fighting party crossed the river at Columbia River, and retreated through there three days ago, and with his army there to 5,000. The remainder had scattered through the mountains. Fremont's army followed them the entire way, capturing wagons, supplies and prisoners.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 7. Message received at the war department from General McClellan's headquarters, at 12 m., states that all was quiet at that vicinity.

New York, June 7. The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 6th says:

From City Point I learn to-day that our war vessels in the James river above City Point, have run the batteries at Drury's Bluff, and it is rumored that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions, sinking the rebel gunboats about Richmond. If this be true the Monitor is at Rocketts. A number of powerful gunboats have been sent up the river during the past two or three days, and our fleet before Richmond is now quite formidable, consisting of at least 60 vessels, armed with the very best of navy ordnance.

Fort Monroe, June 7. The steamer Spaulding arrived, yesterday, with wounded soldiers from the White House.

New York, June 7. The Kangaroo left to-day, for Liverpool with 77 cabin passengers and others in the steerage. She takes out \$48,574 dollars. The steamer New York left to-day, for Bremen via Southampton, with 130 cabin passengers and 90 in the steerage. She takes \$2,183 dollars.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, June 8. The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis. The flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock Thursday; finding no opposition from Fort Randolph the flotilla passed on. At 8 o'clock Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the rams remaining a short distance above, when a reconnaissance was made. The enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels: Gen. Van Dorn, flag ship, Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, Sumter, and Little Belcher, lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river, and when daylight appeared, they were out in sight; but in half an hour afterwards they were seen coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gun boats had, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and followed by several rams moved slowly towards the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Belcher, from a riled gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the Cairo, which was in advance.

The Cairo replied with a broadside and soon the engagement became general, at long range. The rams had in the meantime advanced, and the rebel ram Beauregard being some distance in advance was singled out by the federal rams Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to be the first to strike the rebel craft.

The Monarch succeeded in striking her in two places, almost immediately sinking her, and causing her to sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city. At this junction the rebels made a dash at the Monarch, which was by this time in the line of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement by the pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her wheels, making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent a shot which unfortunately for the rebels struck the boat Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable.

Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West. A broadside from the Benton took effect in the side of the Jeff Thompson. She ran ashore soon after in flames, and was burned to the water's edge. Four of the rebel boats having been disabled the remainder of their fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, which resulted in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg and Little Belcher, which had been abandoned by their crews.

Flag Officer Montgomery, and most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore. The Federal Ram, Lancaster, was struck by the Beauregard in the early part of the engagement, which slightly disabled her. Col. Elliott, commander of the federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, and was stunned, temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck throughout the action. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution in picking off the enemy's gunners, at every opportunity. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, is heavy, but is not yet fully ascertained. Our troops are busily engaged in picking up the crews of the disabled rebel boats.

After the return of the gunboats from the pursuit, Com. Davis sent the following dispatch to the mayor of the city:

Sir—I most respectfully request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant.

G. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer. In reply the mayor said: "Your note is received. In reply I have only to say that as the civil authorities have no means of defence, their city is in your hands." Immediately after the boat's crew landed, the national flag was hoisted over the post-office. The party was followed by an excited crowd but were not interfered with.

WASHINGTON, June 8. A dispatch to the war department states that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional cannonading at our forces employed on the bridges.

WASHINGTON, June 8. The following statement of the loss at the battle of Fort Oaks has been received at the war department: In Sumner's command, 185 killed, 185 wounded, 894 missing, 116. In Heintzelman's third, killed, 259; wounded, 980; missing, 150. Keyes' fourth, killed, 418; wounded, 1,733; missing, 921. Grand total, killed, wounded and missing, 5,739. A list will be furnished as soon as data can be received.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. McCLELLAN, June 8. The rebels opened with artillery yesterday upon the pickets of General Sumner, who had advanced to a new position. No harm was done.

The Richmond papers of Friday give no details of the late battle, but claim it as a brilliant victory, and that the federals were driven into the Chickahominy and the swamps, and McClellan sent flags of truce for permission to bury his dead. Both statements are false.

Deserters state that there is great excitement at Richmond, fearing that our gunboats would pass the obstructions in James river, owing to a recent rise. Many citizens were running in consequence.

Deserters confirm the report that Gen. Johnston was wounded.

New York, June 8. A Hilton Head letter says that the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah is cut off. This was accomplished by Gen. Stevens, with 800 men. They were met by 1,000 of the enemy. A skirmish ensued. After a short, sharp fight, the rebels were driven off. We then destroyed the track some distance, and held the position till the enemy appeared in strong force, when we retreated in good order.

The captain of the revenue steamer Florida, of the enemy in the vicinity of Stono, 10,000 strong.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Friendly consultations have occurred between the secretary of state and the foreign legations at Washington concerning the difficulties between Gen. Butler and the foreign consuls at New Orleans. It has been made a subject of amicable correspondence between Secretary Seward and the minister of the Netherlands. It is said that Reverdy Johnson goes to New Orleans as commissioner of the state department to take the necessary proofs for final consideration.

All reports from Europe are highly satisfactory.

Dispatches from Com. Dupont state that our gunboats have possession of Stono near Charleston. The capture was made from information received from Robert Small, who ran out the tug Planter.

New York, June 8. A special to the Times, dated Washington, 7th, says: "The summary action of Gov. Stanly has opened anew the slavery question. It is understood that the president and cabinet are united in the determination to give no quarter to secession slaveholders. The war is now, prohibiting the rendition of fugitive slaves by officers in the army will be strictly enforced."

"It is confidently stated that Gov. Stanly will either resign or be recalled in ten days."

"Authentic information gives the number of guns captured from Casey's division at 7 instead of 16. Of these four were spiked and one taken next day."

"Col. Elliot, for gallantry in the west, was yesterday nominated a brigadier general."

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: "Gen. McDowell was here to-day."

"It is stated in military circles that an order has been sent to supersede General Hunter."

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Lord Lyons goes to England in the Persia for ninety days. Mr. Steward, secretary of legation, is charged with the duties and responsibilities of the embassy during Lyons' absence. Some severe consequences in this than in Merclier's visit to Richmond.

When Odell left White House, on Thursday, 3,720 wounded had already been brought there. The sanitary commission vessels are much superior to those of the government.

Robert Small and the steamer Planter were valuable to the navy and army in the expedition towards Charleston by way of Stono Inlet. Dupont speaks of his usefulness in dispatches to the navy department.

There is great joy among western men here at the authentic news of the opening of the Mississippi and destruction of the rebel fleet. Only one rebel navy remaining being half a dozen boats at Mobile. Capt. Elliott, in command of the ram, is supposed to be Charles D. Elliott, civil engineer, whose criticism on McClellan, and conditions of steam rams, give his pamphlets a notoriety.

The capture of Mobile and Charleston is expected this month.

The senate chamber is preparing for a trial of Judge Humphreys, to-morrow. A long platform at the vice president's desk is preparing for the senate, forming a high court of impeachment.

There is some talk of congress appropriating Gen. Lee's Arlington estate and erecting buildings there for a hotel for invalids, for the use of soldiers mutilated by rebels.

In case the English steamer Bermuda, about the seizure of which there was so much complaint, there is said to be more evidence of unlawful intent than any other vessel captured by the blockading squadron.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Herald dispatch.—Private information received at one of the foreign legations at Washington state that rumors are current at Richmond, that letters had been received from England, announcing the arrival in a short time of Count De Percy in the United States. It was also said that this voyage was undertaken at the instance of the English cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs, by both England and France, before the return of the French minister.

Private letters from Baltimore state that Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the rebel army, in which he designates the battle of Seven Pines as a glorious victory for the rebel army. He also tells them that they have taken 8,000 prisoners, and large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

New York, June 9th. The Times, in an editorial, says: We understand that Rev. Dr. Stiles, late of this city, and who for the past year resided in Richmond, states that he has been recently received by a friend in New Haven, that the confederate army there number 200,000, and that it is well distributed and determined to make a desperate fight, in defence of the city; one or two of the rebel officers have been taken prisoners are reported to have made statements to the same effect, and so far as we are aware, the whole testimony is entitled to credence to say that the rebel army approximates, if it does not actually exceed these figures.

Herald's Correspondence.

CITY POINT, Va., June 8. I have seen a copy of the Petersburg Express, of the 4th inst., which states that a deserter from Mobile informs them that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan, having passed the lower batteries.

New York, June 9. A letter dated aboard the gunboat off Charleston, May 29th says:

The rebel steamer Cotraeva was chased ashore, in going into that place by the Alabama and completely riddled with shot and sunk. The woods on Sullivan Island were also shelled.

Fort Monroe, June 8. The following wounded came on the steamer Louisiana, from the White House: M. Spencer, 7th Michigan; J. Winters, 7th Michigan; G. R. Boston, 7th Michigan, 5th.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Brigadier General John Cook, of Ill., and his assistant general, Capt. Benjamin F. Smith, have arrived in obedience to orders. Gen. Cook has been assigned the command of a brigade.

Col. Corcoran's 69th regiment is in this brigade.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Commodore Mullany reports that he captured 23 miles south east of Charleston bar. The first, called the Rebecca of Nassau, cleared for St. Johns N. B. with cargo of groceries, &c. Her register, like that of the two others, is doubtless spurious. The crews of these freely admitted they were bound for Charleston.

Letters from the gulf announce the capture of the schooner New Castle, by the

brig Bainbridge and the schooner Jane, by steamer E. R. Caylor.

WASHINGTON, June 9. The war department received official dispatches from Col. Elliot, commander of the ram fleet, dated off Memphis, 6th, giving an account of the operations of rams—Col. Elliot was disabled early in the engagement by a pistol shot in the leg. He was the only person in the fleet disabled. In a dispatch, dated the 6th, he says: "To my mortification the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night, Randolph like Pillow is weak and could not hold out long against a vigorous attack. Proper steps are being taken for the restoration of the old order of things, though professing secessionism."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 8. Times' dispatch.—The secretary of the treasury will ask congress to authorize a further issue of \$150,000,000 of demand treasury notes, probably \$50,000,000 of one and one-half per cent. notes, and \$100,000,000 of five per cent. notes, for prudential and economical reasons. Proper steps are being taken for the restoration of the old order of things, though professing secessionism.

By the last steamer Lord Lyons received from his government a leave of absence for two months to visit his home in England. He will sail in a week from Wednesday next. His visit to England, at this time, though entirely unofficial, will it is thought be productive of benefit to our interests abroad.

Tribune Dispatch.

There is no doubt of the fact that the President has, in an official letter through the Secretary of War to Governor Stanly, disapproved of his closing the schools at Newbern, under the alleged authority of his commission as military governor of North Carolina. His duties the President regards of an entirely different character. He has nothing to do with opening or closing of schools. The President also, holds that the fugitive slave law is to be executed through the courts alone, and not by military governors, any more than by any other military officers. These facts are positive.

The President is examining into the cases of the soldiers imprisoned in the penitentiary here under the sentence of general court martial, and has already granted several pardons. Intelligence official and unofficial from North Carolina, does not confirm the report of writers whose letters have led to the belief that the State is upon the point of returning to her loyalty. General Burnside is far from desiring that any portion of his forces, naval or military, should be withdrawn.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9. The following dispatches are taken from southern papers received in Baltimore:

CHARLESTON, June 3. The federal gunboats are moving up as if to engage our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails, as the gunboats are in sight.

CHARLESTON, June 4. The enemy landed this morning, 2,000 men, at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place, the enemy were repulsed, and 200 of the prisoners were the forces of Gen. Grant. The prisoners were sent to Sumter, Alabama. There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island, and it is rumored that a hundred more Yankees have been cut off and captured.

CHARLESTON, June 4, P. M. Gen. Grant's last dispatch says: the prisoners taken this a. m., report that the enemy, 1,700 strong, on Battery Island near John's Island. The enemy is now in front of me in force, and under cover of his gun boats and an advanced position.

New York, June 7. The steamer Guide, Capt. Vael, arrived this morning from Newbern, North Carolina, with 450 released prisoners from Salisbury, North Carolina. On the 7th, 10 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed the steamer Eastern Star, with 150 released Union prisoners, also the steamer Albany, both bound for New York.

JEFFERSON, June 9. The scheme for gradual emancipation in Missouri, was defeated in Congress to-day, 59 to 19.

Wisconsin Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE, June 24, 1862. At the close of another fiscal year, the trustees take pleasure in presenting the accompanying annual report, and again congratulating the members of the company on the really wonderful success of the past year. During the year we have more than doubled the number of members, have not only doubled the amount of assets, have considerably increased the per cent of premium reserve, and all this at a less ratio of expense than any other company of an equal age.

The following extract from the testimony of the insurance commissioner of Mass., (the best authority in this country) gives the most satisfactory evidence of our position and success, the first of last month:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Office of Insurance Commissioner, J. A. W. Kellogg, Secretary Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Wisc.

DEAR SIR:—According to the schedule received, your "net assets," as we have used the term in our reports, are to be \$87,021.86; that is, this is the amount of assets after deducting all claims, whether valid or otherwise.

My noting is correct, the number of policies outstanding May 3, 1862, is 1,407; amount insured, \$2,117,250; net value \$63,635. Hence the ratio of the actual to the computed premium reserve, is 133.75 per cent. This ratio cannot but be highly satisfactory and encouraging to the policy holders.

The policy adopted and, and the success attained, seem to promise the northwest at an early date, an institution which will combine all the advantages of breadth of basis and home control.

Very respectfully, Yours,

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

"This shows on hand \$133.75 for every \$100 of unpaid liability."

A comparison of this with the official reports of the same gentleman, and with that of the New York superintendent, shows that the ratio of assets to liabilities (the test which shows the real soundness and strength of companies, as well as the actual to the computed premium reserve, is 133.75 per cent. This ratio cannot but be highly satisfactory and encouraging to the policy holders.

The policy adopted and, and the success attained, seem to promise the northwest at an early date, an institution which will combine all the advantages of breadth of basis and home control.

Very respectfully, Yours,

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

We submit the report in behalf of the trustees.

S. S. DAGGETT,
E. B. WOLCOTT,
JAMES BARNELL,
H. E. PALMER,
CHAS. F. LINDLEY,
Executive Committee.

Annual Report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin, June 24, 1862. Amount of net assets, June 1st, 1861, \$50,081 01. Assets on June 1st, 1862, \$87,021 86. Receipts for premiums and \$25,454 34. Receipts for interest, \$3,500 00. Total receipts, \$116,980 19. Paid claims by death \$6,800 00. Paid surrendered policies, 241 07. Rent, Salaries, Commissions, Physician's Fees, Advertising, Printing, Postage, Exchange, &c., 15,980 60. \$23,021 73.

Assets, \$103,695 37. Interest accrued, 1,384 99. Deferred premiums, 1,733 12. Total assets June 2, '62, 106,813 48.

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Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, clerical females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Zanthoxylum, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer to children.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, will convince all who enter from

as these Testimonials were furnished by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASSVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want to send you two dollars worth more.

One of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Yours very truly, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir: I wish to send you one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

BRIDGE ORANGE, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir: You please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Sir: I wish for some circulars or large box pills, to bring you the Cephalic Pills, and to give before to my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Sir: I have used one box of your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want to send you two dollars worth more.

Yours very truly, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir: I wish to send you one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

BRIDGE ORANGE, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir: You please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

1862
Chicago and North-Western Railway
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Spring Arrangements.
CHANGE OF TIME.
VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.
New and Favorite Express.
U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.
Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
In connection with the
NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER AND LOWER STAMPS.
"DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."
On and after Monday, March 24, 1862, and until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" will leave the Rockford depot of Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, daily (except Sundays), at 6 o'clock P.M., for Grand Haven, connecting with the Milwaukee and Detroit City Railroad, for Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, etc., and Cleveland line of steamers, making quick time and lower fares than any other route.

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WHEELLOCK'S
CONSTANTLY on hand the purest articles of resins, oils, and colors, at the lowest prices. It is not necessary to pay an exorbitant price for the best, if you go to a wholesale house. The goods were all made with the gold, in bond, and consequently were shipped in the original packages. Many articles cannot, by any means, be had in less than the above quantities, consequently if you want a large quantity, you will find it to your advantage to go to Wheellock's. The stock is complete, and any one who wishes to buy, can depend on getting it there. The stock is in part of the Old
Cognac and Roshelle Brandy,
HOLLAND GIN,
Superior Article of Old Tom Gin,
WEST INDIA RUM,
several kinds,
Fine Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies,
PURE WHISKY, LOW PRICED, THAT IS PURE,
Pure Irish Whisky, Sweet Brandy, Madeira, &c
COURANT WINE,
from one to eight years old,
Genuine Scotch Whisky, London Port, and other
Liquors, just received.

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CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, plaintiff, against G. E. Collins, Mary K. Collins and James E. L. Southgate, defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in said court in the above entitled cause, on the 3d day of April, 1862, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county, on

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Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukegan, and other points, on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, for sale at the passenger depot.

Chicago and North-Western Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday May 23rd trains leave Jacksonville:
Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A.M.
Day Express, 8:00 P.M.
Night Express, 11:00 P.M.
Freight Train, for Chicago, 7:10 A.M.
Freight Train, for Chicago, 12:50 P.M.
Freight Train, for Chicago, 6:30 A.M.
Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukegan, and other points, on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, for sale at the passenger depot.

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CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, plaintiff, against G. E. Collins, Mary K. Collins and James E. L. Southgate, defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in said court in the above entitled cause, on the 3d day of April, 1862, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county, on

Chicago and North-Western Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday May 23rd trains leave Jacksonville:
Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A.M.
Day